stylar partition maturing the embryo-sac somewhat earlier than those next in position, and these in turn earlier than the following and so on. If this should turn out to be the case, certain ovules should be first prepared to attract the entering pollen tubes on the theory that the direction of these is determined by the presence of a stimulant which works chemotactically upon them, a view advanced by Molisch and supported by my studies of the Rubiaceae upon physiological-anatomical grounds. This inference would have to be made in view of the fact that there appears to be no special conductive tissue within the placental parenchyma for the guidance of the tubes which, as above pointed out, travel through it.

The facts thus made out serve to emphasize the contention advanced by Murbeck, Longo and myself, to the effect that the phenomena observed in the behavior of the pollen tube in the various plants examined by us have a physiological meaning only. This view is opposed to that which was previously advanced by Treub and by Nawaschin, who ascribed rather a phylogenetic significance to the matter. The fact that in widely different families, including the Rosaceae, Cucurbitaceae, and Rubiaceae, as well as the so-called primitive dicotyledons, similar behaviors of the pollen tube have been observed, loosens the grasp of those who hope upon these grounds to construct a phylogeny of plants of even the most general kind.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RECORDED FUNGUS AND SLIME-MOULD FLORA OF LONG ISLAND

By G. A. Reichling

A list is given below, comprising a few additions to Dr. Jelliffe's Flora of Long Island in the fungi and myxomycetes. The specimens have been collected for the most part at Jamaica and Flushing during last summer. Flushing seems to have a particularly rich and interesting flora.

In the list the nomenclature of Macbride is employed for the myxomycetes. The localities are given with the names.

MYXOMYCETES

Tilmadoche polycephala (Schw.) Macbr. Near Sheepshead Bay.
Mucilago spongiosa (Leyss.) Morg. Flushing.
Comatricha laxa Rost. Flushing.
Oligonema nitens (Lib.) Rost. Flushing.

FUNGI

PHYCOMYCETES

Empusa Muscae Cohn. Brooklyn.

ASCOMYCETES

Guignardia Bidwellii (Ell.) V. & R. Near St. Albans.

BASIDIOMYCETES

Amanitopsis vaginata (Bull.) Roze. Near St. Albans.
Omphalia campanella Batsch. Near Flushing.
Russula atropurpurea Peck. Near Flushing.
Pluteus cervinus (Schäff.) Fr. Brooklyn, Flushing.
Galera tenera Schäff. Vandeveer Park, Flatbush.
Pholiota adiposa Fr. Brooklyn.
Psilocybe foenisecii Pers. Brooklyn.
Hypholoma capnoides Fr. Forest Park, Jamaica.
Hypholoma sublateritium Schw. Rockaway Junction.
Panaeolus campanulatus L. Brooklyn.
Strobilomyces floccopus Vahl. Flushing.
Daedalea confragosa (Bolt.) Pers. Flushing, Jamaica, etc., common.
Ganoderma Tsugae Murrill. Jamaica, Rockaway Junction.
Polyporus picipes Fr. Forest Park, Jamaica.

The writer wishes to acknowledge the kindness of Prof. T. H. Macbride, of the State University of Iowa, for determining a slime-mould (*Comatricha laxa* Rost.) and verifying two other determinations. The specimens of the slime-moulds were meager and in a particularly bad condition making the determination a matter of difficulty. *Strobilomyces floccopus* Vahl agrees with the description given in Peck's *Boleti* and Saccardo's *Sylloge*, but it is probable that the species is not distinct from *S. strobilaceus* Berk., in

the United States at least. This opinion is expressed by Professor Peck in *Boleti*, p. 159. Nearly all the fungi and slime moulds given are common species and have probably been collected by others who have studied the mycologic flora of our island.

127 PUTNAM AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SHORTER NOTES

THREE COTYLEDONS IN JUGLANS. — A whorl of three cotyledons has been recorded in a great variety of dicotyledons. Braun (1869) mentions a considerable number of such cases, Masters (1869) records nine different genera in which this abnormality occurs, and many other references are scattered through botanical literature.

During the last winter I ran across a nut of the so-called English walnut (*Juglans regia* L.) which was perfectly three-valved and which contained an embryo with three, apparently normal, cotyledons.

EDWARD W. BERRY.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY.

A NEW ROSELLINIA FROM NICARAGUA — **Rosellinia Bakeri** sp. nov. Perithecia scattered or collected in groups of 3–6, touching each other but not confluent, or in short series of 3 or 4, globose, slightly roughened, except the small, papilliform, black ostiolum, base slightly sunk in the wood, about 0.5 mm. in diameter: asci cylindrical, short-stipitate, spore-bearing part 55–65 μ × 7–8 μ: sporidia uniseriate, acutely elliptical, more so at one end, subinaequilateral and slightly compressed, 8–10 μ × 4–4.5 μ or 3–3.5 μ when viewed edgewise.

On *Urera*, Chinandega, Nicaragua, December, 1903 (*C. F. Baker, 3990*).

R. compressa E. & D. has smaller perithecia and larger sporidia.

J. B. ELLIS.

NEWFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

A MUCH-NAMED FERN — One ordinarily looks for carelessness of citation as a feature of the systematic (or unsystematic?) botany of the early years of the nineteenth century rather than of